

BY TELEGRAPH.

ROCKMONT, Va., Nov. 30th, 1860. Governor Letcher has issued his proclamation, declaring that the names on the Bell electoral ticket, and six on the Breckinridge ticket have been chosen President and Vice President of the State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3d, 1860. There is probably a quorum of both houses present. An air of profound gravity pervades every circle. The Southern men hold private caucuses to plan their programme for action. The Message goes in at noon to-morrow.

CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3d, 1860. SENATE—Nothing was done today except the appointment of a Committee on the part of the President to inform him that the Senate was ready for business. The Senate then adjourned before 1 o'clock.

HOUSE—The House announced itself ready for business, and appointed a committee to join the Senate committee to wait on the President. The sitting of seats occupied an hour, which was marked by good feeling and hilarity. The House adjourned at quarter past one o'clock.

Two hundred members, including all the members from South Carolina, except Mr. Porcher Miles, were in their seats. The galleries were crowded. The Message will be sent in at noon to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1860. The President's message is pronounced by the border statesmen, and conservatives generally, a masterpiece of statesmanship; but it is denounced by extremists. There is scarcely a ray of hope entertained of continuing in any way.

On the 5th inst., the message was read but not returned. In the House, the secession portion of the message was referred to a committee of one from each State, and the entire message to a committee of the whole.

NEW YORK MARKET. New York, Dec. 5, 1860. [At the close yesterday.] Cotton declines. Sales of 700 bales; Middling Up-lands 10 cents. Flour declined 5 cents. Wheat dull. Corn declining. Spirits Turpentine dull at 34 3/4. Beans dull at \$1.20. Rice dull at 3 1/4 & 4c.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

RECESSION. The President in relation to secession recommends: What in the meantime is the responsibility and true position of the Executive. He is bound by solemn oath, before God and the country, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that he may be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty in whole or in part has been rendered impracticable by the secession of a State? Can he exercise no control, save at the present moment is the case throughout the State of S. Carolina, so far as the laws of the U. States to secure the administration of justice by means of the Federal judiciary are concerned.

All the Federal officers within its limits through whose hands these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We no longer have a district judge or a district attorney in South Carolina; in fact, the whole machinery of the Federal Government, necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people, has been demolished, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace it.

The only acts of Congress on the statute book, bearing upon this subject, are those of the twenty-eighth February, 1795, and 3d March, 1807; these authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the Marshal, with his posse comitatus, is unable to execute and enforce the laws in any particular territory, and that he has the militia and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing this service, having first, by proclamation, commanded the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time. This duty cannot by possibility be performed in a State where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no Marshal to execute it, and where, even if there were such an officer, the entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him.

In regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina, he says, this has been purchased and sold by the United States, and the property of the State, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, and over these the authority to exercise legislative power has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress.

It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force. In this I should be mistaken, if the offer of war in command of the forts has received orders to be strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants, apart from the execution of the laws so far as may be practicable. The executive power of the United States will be the relations between the Federal Government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion; he possesses no power to change the relations heretofore existing between them, much less to acknowledge the independence of that State.

It would be to invest a mere Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three sovereign States. It bears no resemblance of a foreign de facto government, involving no such responsibility. Any attempt to do this would, on his part, be a naked act of usurpation.

It is therefore my duty to submit to Congress the whole question, in all its bearings. The course of events so rapidly hastening forward that the emergency may arise, when you may be called upon to decide the momentous question: Whether you possess the power by force of arms to compel a State to remain in the Union, or whether you will consent to its withdrawal, and to express an opinion upon such an important subject.

The question fairly stated is, Has the constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has it the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it may be exercised, and the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and make war against a State.

meantime who can forestall what would be the sufferings and privations of the people during its existence. But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate before they determine to destroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began. It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past and the hopes of the future. The Union has already made us the most prosperous, and ere long will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth.

In every foreign region of the globe, the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when a citizen of our country is abroad, it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely, when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss, we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge. By such a dread catastrophe, the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of leader despotism would enshroud the nations. See examples for more than thirty years would not only be lost, but it would be quoted as conclusive proof that man is unfit for self-government. It is not every just—may I, it is not every grievous wrong—which can justify a resort to such a fearful alternative. This ought to be the last desperate remedy of a despairing people, after every other constitutional means of conciliation had been exhausted.

We should reflect that under this free government there is an incessant ebb and flow in public opinion. The slavery question, like everything human, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point, but if, in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then be irremediable.

Congress can contribute much to avert it, by proposing and recommending to the Legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils, which the Constitution has for itself provided for its own preservation. It is not every day that we are permitted to witness the result of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the fifth Article, providing for its own amendment. Under this Article amendments have been proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and have been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from making any law respecting an establishment of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of petition; to this we are also indebted for the bill of rights which has secured the people against any abuse of power by the Federal Government.

Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of State Rights at that period as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without these amendments. Again, the Constitution was amended by the same process, and the President, J. F. Johnson, by the House of Representatives in February, 1805. The amendment was rendered necessary to prevent a recurrence of the dangers which had seriously threatened the existence of the government during the pendency of that election. The article, for its own amendment, was intended to secure the amicable adjustment of conflicting and contending interests like the present, which might arise between the government of the States and that of the United States.

This appears from contemporaneous history. In this connection I shall merely call attention to a few sentiments: Mr. Madison's justly celebrated report in 1798 to the Legislature of Virginia. In this he ably and courageously defended the rights of the States against the preceding Legislature against the strictures of several other State Legislatures; these were mainly founded upon the protest of the Virginia Legislature against the Alien and Sedition Acts, as palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution.

In pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedy, he referred to the fact that the States were authorized to resort to such occasions. He concluded by saying that the Legislatures of the States might have made a direct representation to Congress with a view to obtain a rescinding of the two offensive acts; or they might have represented to their respective State Legislatures, and that two-thirds thereof would propose an explanatory amendment to the Constitution, or two-thirds of themselves, if such had been their option, might, by an application to Congress, have obtained a convention for the same object. This is the very course which I earnestly recommend in order to obtain an explanatory amendment to the Constitution on the subject of slavery.

This might originate with Congress or the State Legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to attain the object. The explanatory amendment might be confined to the final settlement of the true construction on three special points; first, an express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists or may hereafter exist; second, the duty of protecting this right in all the common territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe; third, a like recognition of the right of the master to have his slaves who have escaped from one State to another, restored and delivered up to him; and of the validity of the fugitive slave law, enacted for this purpose, impairing or defeating this right, are violations of the constitution, and are, consequently, null and void.

It may be objected that the construction of the Constitution has already been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that more ought to be required. The answer is, that a very large proportion of the people of the United States still contest the correctness of this decision, and never will cease from agitation and admit its binding force on the States in their sovereign character. Such an explanatory amendment would, it is believed, forever terminate the existing discussions, and restore peace and harmony among the States.

It ought not to be doubted that such an appeal to the arbitration established by the constitution of all the States of the Confederation, in any event it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation before any of these States shall separate themselves from the Union. The President unites the evils resulting from civil war, and is convinced that that period has not yet arrived. In order to justify a resort to revolutionary measures, the Federal Government must be guilty of deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of its powers. The late Presidential Election is not of sufficient cause for resistance, and repudiates the right of secession as inconsistent with the character of the Federal Government.

we say to our Southern sister that the heart of every true North Carolinian is with you in the present crisis, for independence, and they will, with Divine assistance, for the State from the infamy of a submission to CRAPE FEAR.

Public Meeting in Duplin. Pursuant to public notice given in the newspapers, and in various parts of the county, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Duplin, irrespective of party, assembled at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 1st day of December, 1860, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of our Federal Relations.

After the organization of the meeting, by calling James Dickson, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Messrs. J. Q. McGowan and Gilchrist, Esq., a Secretary, prayer was offered by the Rev. Henry R. Konegny. On motion, two gentlemen from each precinct in the county were appointed by the representatives of the action of the Committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. Whereupon, Messrs. William F. Hill, A. G. Mowley, Dr. F. C. Webb, Josiah Linn, Rev. H. R. Konegny, Daniel Herring, Sheppard Smith, James W. Davis, Zech Smith, Jr., John R. Miller, Gibson Linn, Edward Southard, J. Lanier, Rev. John Carr, D. T. Carr, Wm R. Ward, B. Carr, J. B. Mink, George W. Lamb, Joshua N. Gazezelle, George W. Middleton, Owen R. Keen, and Joseph T. Hodes were appointed to the Committee, who retired to prepare resolutions.

During the absence of the Committee, Col. William J. Houston was called for, and responded in an eloquent and able manner, and entertained the meeting in a few pertinent and highly commendable remarks. The Committee then appeared, and through their chairman, Major Joseph T. Hodes, read the resolutions which they had prepared, and which were read for adoption by the meeting. The resolutions, as they are, are as follows: Whereas, the election of a purely sectional President and Vice President of the United States, by the people of the United States, in the manner provided for in the Constitution, will put the Federal Government under the control of men who advocate the doctrine of the equality of the white and black races, which doctrine if put into practice, must result in the annihilation of our colored population; and in order to avoid which several of the Southern States are preparing to do, and in our opinion will, withdraw from the Union and upwards.

Resolved, That we do most heartily recommend the formation of a Southern Convention, for the purpose of proposing to our General Assembly, and members of the House of Representatives, to use their best efforts to procure the passage of a law, which shall give to the people of North Carolina, with the view of taking such steps as may be necessary therefor. Resolved, That we do hereby urge our Representatives in the State Legislature, to urge the passage of a law, to give to the people approved weapons of modern warfare, ten thousand men or more, and to subject to the call of the Governor at any time within the next five years, unless tranquility shall be restored, and also to urge the necessity of organizing the militia of the State.

On motion, copies of the above resolutions were ordered to be sent to the several Legislatures of the States, and to different papers in the State, with a request for publication. On motion, the meeting adjourned. JAMES DICKSON, Chairman. J. Q. MCGOWAN, Secretary. GILCHRIST, Sec'y.

From the Daily Evening Traveller, Boston, November 15, 1860. For years ago, from time immemorial, have housekeepers wanted a preparation which would preserve their crockery, glassware, furniture, &c., which will accumulate in every household. This desideratum has been long and vainly sought for, until the late introduction of the 'Inimitable Hair Coloring.' Its wonderful restorative properties made it immensely popular, and grey and bald heads were like to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the use of which was not only injurious to the hair, but also to the system. The original preparation is a scientific combination, made with oil of stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair wash, while all the imitations are made with water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original 'Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorative,' Troy Whip.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold every where by all Druggists. Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLean, and by all Druggists. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. WINSLOW. An experienced nurse, who has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. Feb. 25—147-3m—27-17.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. CELEBRATED PINK PILLS. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This inimitable medicinal preparation cures all of those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. TO MARRIED LADIES. It is peculiarly suited for the ladies, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits. These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to cure an Miscarriage, and of all other diseases.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Neck, Headache, Stomachic Disorders, Catarrhs of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful medicine, it is entirely free from calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package. Sole Agents for the United States and Canada, JOHN MOSES, No. 81—8 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail. Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLean, and all Druggists. Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore. May 14, 1860. 213 & 37-3m ly

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

It will be understood that our quotations generally refer to the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Table of Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. Columns include various commodities like BEEF, BUTTER, LARD, and their respective prices per unit.

Table of Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. Columns include various commodities like FLOUR, RICE, and their respective prices per unit.

Table of Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. Columns include various commodities like SUGAR, COFFEE, and their respective prices per unit.

Table of Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. Columns include various commodities like TEA, SPICES, and their respective prices per unit.

Table of Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. Columns include various commodities like OILS, SOAP, and their respective prices per unit.

Table of Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. Columns include various commodities like CLOTHING, SHOES, and their respective prices per unit.

Table of Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. Columns include various commodities like FURNITURE, CARPETS, and their respective prices per unit.

Table of Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. Columns include various commodities like TOOLS, HARDWARE, and their respective prices per unit.

with clean, and we notice only a meagre demand for retail purposes; selling from first hands at 44 cents per lb. in barrels, 50 cents per lb. in bulk. None of consequence coming in, and scarcely any on market. For Cane there is a fair demand from dealers, and parcels would find ready sale on receipt.

HAY—No receipts or sales; the market is moderately supplied with former arrivals and rules dull. The market receives two or three weeks past, and the stock in dealers hands is becoming reduced. There is a moderate demand, and we quote sales from store at 90 cts. a ton, and for country, 85 cts. a ton. We quote sales from store at 24 cts per ton, and for country, 22 cts per ton.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied with both Irish and Sweet, and rules quiet. Small sales at \$2 a 25 per bushel for the latter from store, and 50 to 65 cents per bushel for the former. PAU NUTS—The demand from buyers has become somewhat checked, and in consequence the market has ruled rather dull; we have, however, no change to report in prices. We quote sales from cars and wagons during the week at \$1.05, \$1.10, \$1.15, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.30, \$1.35, \$1.40, \$1.45, \$1.50, \$1.55, \$1.60, \$1.65, \$1.70, \$1.75, \$1.80, \$1.85, \$1.90, \$1.95, \$2.00.

FRUIT—There is a fair stock of Liverpool ground on market at present but little demand; no sales. The balance of the cargo (1300 sacks) reported in our last report from Liverpool, has been selling at 35 cents a 100 lbs. in bulk. SHINGLES—Have been in fair enquiry for shipment for two or three weeks past, and sell readily on arrival. Only small quantities have been brought to market since our last report at \$1 for Common, and \$5 to \$6 per ton for Contract. The market for the past two or three weeks has been exceedingly dull, and it is impossible to sell any stock. There is no demand for mill purposes, and several tracts are now offering on market, without finding buyers.

EXCHANGE on the Northern cities is extremely scarce and little to be had. Bank rates are nominally 2 1/2 per cent. Bankers and others sell at 4 to 6 per cent, when to be had at all. FOREIGNS—The market during the past week has ruled exceedingly dull, and in consequence the market has ruled rather dull on former rates for both naval stores and cotton. No vessels up for Boston, and quotations are nominal. But a moderate quantity of goods is now on hand, and it is impossible to sell any stock. There is no demand for mill purposes, and several tracts are now offering on market, without finding buyers.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3—Flour is dull and heavy; Ohio 55, Baltimore 40, and 40. Corn is dull; red 10 1/2, white 10 1/2. Provisions dull; mess pork \$17 1/2. Coffee steady; 14 a 14 1/2 cts. Whiskey dull at \$19.

MOBILE, Dec. 1st—The sales of Cotton to-day reached 1000 bales. Middlings is quoted at 9 1/2 a 9 3/4. The market is in favor of buyers. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1st—The sales of Cotton to-day reached 1200 bales. Middlings is quoted at 9 1/2. The market is in favor of buyers.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. 4—Schr. Daniel Williams, Hopkins, from St. Thomas, to Harris & Howell. Schr. Frederick William, Cates, from Portland, Me., to W. B. Frazier & Co.; with hay, &c. Schr. T. Knight, Park, from Cardenas, to Kidder & Martin. Steamship Parkersburg, Starbuck, from New York, to E. A. Hall, with mail. Schr. Mary Abigail, Brown, from Lockwood's Polly, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores. Schr. Mary Abigail, Brown, from Lockwood's Polly, to A. H. Vanhook; with naval stores. Schr. Mary Abigail, Brown, from Aversboro', to E. A. Hall, with mail. Schr. John Dawson, McFadyen, from Fayetteville, to C. & B. G. Worth. Schr. John Dawson, McFadyen, from Fayetteville, to C. & B. G. Worth. Schr. John Dawson, McFadyen, from Fayetteville, to C. & B. G. Worth.

Nov. 28—Schr. Rhodella Bell, Peterson, for Boston, by Bank & Martin, with 1223 bbls. crude oil, 37 do. oil, 163 do. Rosin, 20,363 lb. lumber, 72,000 shingles. 30—Steamer Kate McLaughlin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Clark & Turlington. 31—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. A. Hall. 1—Schr. John Dawson, McFadyen, from Fayetteville, to C. & B. G. Worth. 2—Schr. John Dawson, McFadyen, from Fayetteville, to C. & B. G. Worth. 3—Schr. John Dawson, McFadyen, from Fayetteville, to C. & B. G. Worth.

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360,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM. THE GREAT BRITISH MOUNTAIN MILLS, Edgecombe County, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos. 4 to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 19 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Rail Road Depots in Eastern N. Carolina, free of freight. The Mills and machinery are in fine condition, and the quality of the yarn guaranteed. Orders solicited from punctual buyers. WM. R. BATTLE, Proprietor, Edgecombe County, N. C. Sept. 13th, 1860. 3-17

ONLY PREPARATION HAVING PROOFS SO STRONG AND DIRECT AS EXPEL THE DOUBTS OF ALL.

FOR STAMENES, Judges, Editors, Physicians of the oldest schools as well as new, give it your trial inunction, and recommend for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it, in testimony that it will preserve the hair from being cut, and from falling to any age, as well as restore. Head the following: OAK GROVE, S. C., June 14th 1859. These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to believe produced a very happy result. Two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear Sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, and my pen, to bring it to the notice of all who are afflicted with baldness. You can publish this, if you think proper. Yours, very respectfully, M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian, Phillip, Va., Dec. 12th, 1858. Dear Sir: I feel it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstances, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer, has been bald since his youth; so much so, that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite thickly, and he now has a head of hair as good as the gentleman's name is Bradford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of the above statement. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite thickly, and he now has a head of hair as good as the gentleman's name is Bradford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of the above statement. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties if you have proper agents. Yours, &c. THOMPSON SURGON.

Dr. A. M. Dear Sir: Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative," it has become again its natural hue. I consider your restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. S. HALBEIG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds only one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least two dollars per bottle; the large holds at least three dollars per bottle, more in proportion than the small, retail for one dollar per bottle; the large holds at least three dollars per bottle; the medium holds at least two dollars per bottle; the small holds at least one dollar per bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 44 Broadway, New York. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES, 285 & 286 N. 2nd St., 1860.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. I HAVE AUTHORIZED MR. H. A. BAGG to collect all taxes due the People, and to receive all payments of taxes, without any distinction, that remain unpaid at next December Court, will be returned to the Court, and the property will be sold in ten days thereafter. E. D. HALL, Late Sheriff. I can be found at the Office of Mr. J. A. Wright, at the Court House, every day in the week from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M. H. A. BAGG, 43-47-51 E. 2nd St.

DISOLUTION. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of BIZELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm, as conducted by BIZELL, and all persons indebted will please come forward and settle immediately. F. M. BIZELL, A. F. BIZELL, Wilmington, Oct. 23d, 1860.

DISOLUTION. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of JOHN C. HEYER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted by book account, will please come forward and settle either by book or note, so that the partnership may be closed. JOHN C. HEYER, W. A. HEYER, Oct. 1, 1860.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered a Co-Partnership, under the name of HEYER & CO., and will continue the GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS at the old stand on North Water Street. JOHN C. HEYER, WM. A. HEYER, Oct. 6, 1860. 27-37-3m

DISOLUTION. THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Foyles & Galloway, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by D. M. Foyles. D. M. FOYLES, CHARLES M. GALLOWAY, Wilmington, N. C. Aug. 10th, 1860. 28-28-17-17

COMMISSION MERCHANT. NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. October 23rd 1860. 41-17

BAR AND RESTAURANT. Front Street, near the Bank of C. pa Fear and opposite THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform the PUBLIC that he has opened above a BAR, BREAD AND BEST LIQUORS, and will keep the CHOICEST and BEST LIQUORS, and will give the best manner everything that the market will afford. MEALS at all hours. He has secured the services of MR. W. H. CURTIS, well known to every admirer of FINE WYOMING WELLS. W. H. CURTIS, Oct. 8th, 1860.—28-27-17

BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY. DANIEL A. SMITH, South side Princess street, between Front and Water streets, respectfully informs the public that he has opened above a BAR, BREAD AND BEST LIQUORS, and will keep the CHOICEST and BEST LIQUORS, and will give the best manner everything that the market will afford. MEALS at all hours. He has secured the services of MR. W. H. CURTIS, well known to every admirer of FINE WYOMING WELLS. W. H. CURTIS, Oct. 8th, 1860.—28-27-17

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. JOHN H. FREEMAN respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the corner of Market and second streets, formerly occupied by Dr. Key, where he carries the largest assortment of PATENT RUBBER DENTISTRY in all its most approved branches. His practical experience for the last twelve years, in Dentistry, is a sufficient guarantee that I will give entire satisfaction in every operation. I will also state, that I have made arrangements with one of the best Mechanical Dentists in the country, who will take the care of the Laboratory, and put up teeth on gold plate cheaper than any other dentist in town. Valuable Rubber put up at the lowest prices. W. H. CURTIS, Oct. 10th, 1860.—28-27-3m. [Herald copy]

PISTOLS—PISTOLS! REDUCED PRICES! THE GREAT CARTRIDGE LOADING—BREECH LOADING! Care of fire under all circumstances! May be left in water, and does not affect the use at all. Carries the largest cartridge of any PATENT RIFLE made. Sells at a low figure as BALWIN'S. Nov. 30—28w BALWIN'S, 38 Market Street.

SELLING DAILY. TO CLOSE out the stock of new and desirable Clothing, Superior Workmanship—New Styles—Low Prices—Excellent Quality—One Price—no deviation, BALWIN'S, Dec. 5.

Advertisements and notices on the right side of the page, including various business announcements and legal notices.